

A New Hesperid.

By KARL R. COOLIDGE and VICTOR L. CLEMENCE.

Achalarus pseudocellus, spec. nov.

♂, Upper surface of primaries, brownish-black, somewhat lighter along the external margin, and sparsely dusted with whitish atoms; a macular band extending from costa across end of cell and abruptly terminating about 2.5 mm. from lower angle; this band is divided by the nervules into five spots as follows: first, quadrate; second, elongate; third, with the nervules, y-shaped, and projecting outwardly; fourth, quadrate; and the fifth, triangular; the formation of this band is similar to that of *cellus* and is quite regular, the fifth spot, however, varying considerably in size and shape; color of first spot, pure yellow; the second, orange, slightly tinted with yellow anteriorly; the others all orange; midway between this band and the apex a small procurved whitish-yellow bar; otherwise immaculate. Secondaries concolorous with primaries, immaculate. Fringes of primaries at lower angle whitish, becoming black checkered as they approach the apex, where there is usually a distinct whitish patch of fringes. Fringes of secondaries checkered black and gray. Primaries beneath with spots reproduced; color as above but considerably lighter along outer margin and dusted sparsely with grayish scales; inner angle clouded with buff; in some specimens a distinct whitish point below bar of costa, and in others another similar point immediately outward of end of costal bar; one or both of these may reappear faintly on the upper surface. Secondaries beneath brownish; two irregular, wavy dark brown bands, heavier than the ground color; between these bands and along the outer margins the coloration is pallid; scattered gray scales, heavier at anal angle than elsewhere. Fringes of primaries beneath as above; on secondaries the fringes are brownish, the whitish of above being greatly diminished. Antennae brown, with a white color at base of club; beneath whitish-yellow; thorax and abdomen dark brown; palpi yellowish-gray.

Expanse.—1.30 to 1.50 inch.

♀.—We do not discover any essential differences in the female, either as to size or ornamentation.

Type Loc.—Ramsey Canon, Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona. 5,000—7,000 feet altitude.

Described from 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ types in the collections of Coolidge and Clemence, and from 67 co-types, five of these in the collection of Dr. Barnes.

Our first specimens of *pseudocellus* were taken on June 7th, and from then on until July 10th it was on the wing in abundance. *Cellus* first appeared about the middle of June, but was not plentiful until July. We at once noted that there were two distinct species, and upon careful examination we found very striking characters. The white color at the base of the club in the new species is distinctive, and the undersides of the secondaries are not flecked with the prominent blue metallic scales of *cellus*. *Pseudocellus* is also of a considerably smaller size, although varying somewhat. The band of the primaries above in *cellus* is clear yellow, but orange in *pseudocellus*. The fringes of the upper surface of the secondaries in *cellus* are yellow, but gray in *pseudocellus*. The above differences will at once serve to distinguish the two species. Moreover, Dr. William Barnes writes us that, "We have looked over our box of *cellus*, and find that we have about one hundred of the large form and thirty or forty of the smaller. Have series of each and find they are very uniform. There is no doubt but there are two species, and I think without doubt the larger one is *cellus*, as it agrees quite well with the figure of Boisduval and Leconte, and we can go no further as there is no description."

Dr. J. McDunnough has very kindly examined and drawn the genitalia of both species, and we find them to be obviously different. We shall deal with this in a future article. He also writes that a specimen of *pseudocellus* in the Barnes collection bears the label, "W. Va.," while all the others are from Arizona. It is rather astonishing that such a striking species should so long have escaped notice.

Messrs. E. A. Schwarz and August Busck, of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will leave for Panama in January to search for parasites of the citrus white fly (*Aleyrodes citri*) and the cotton boll weevil and allied species, and to make a study of the entomological fauna of the canal zone.